

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Specialty Crops Program
Market News Division

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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2019

IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY - (# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

DAKOTAS

Canola	White	\$1.83		
Clover	White	\$1.83	-	\$2.15
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80	-	\$2.05
Clover	Light Amber	\$1.93	-	\$2.00
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.83		
Sunflower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80		
Sunflower	Light Amber	\$1.75		

FLORIDA

Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.70		
Pepper	Light Amber	\$1.55	-	\$1.65

GEORGIA

Pepper	Light Amber	\$1.65		
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MINNESOTA

Clover	White	\$1.95		
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.95		

MISSISSIPPI

Soybean	Amber	\$1.80		
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NEW YORK

Basswood	Extra Light Amber	\$2.35		
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TEXAS

Cotton	Light Amber	\$2.05		
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Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

Clover	White	\$1.36		
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.37	-	\$1.39

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

ARGENTINA

Clover	White	\$1.30		
Clover	Light Amber	\$1.04	-	\$1.05
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.10	-	\$1.21
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.10	-	\$1.21
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.99	-	\$1.20

BRAZIL

ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$1.35		
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.25	-	\$1.39
ORGANIC	Amber	\$1.25		

INDIA

Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$0.86	-	\$0.95
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$0.87	-	\$0.93
Mustard	Extra Light	\$0.90		
Mustard	Light Amber	\$0.90		

MEXICO

Orange Blossom	Extra Light	\$2.15		
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UKRAINE

Mixed Flower	White	\$1.03		
Sunflower	White	\$0.93		
Sunflower	Extra Amber	\$0.93		

URUGUAY

Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$0.93		
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VIETNAM

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.81	-	\$0.90
Mixed Flowers	Amber	\$0.68		

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING JANUARY 2019

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): January temperatures in the District ran slightly normal to below normal for most of the month. There were several days of bitter cold temperatures, which has many beekeepers worried about colony survival. Several wintry mixed weather events dropped precipitation on the District and soils are saturated. Beekeepers continued to monitor colonies as weather permitted and replaced supplemental food supplies as needed.

ALABAMA: Particularly in Central and South Alabama, spring management procedures have been undertaken. There were no significant reports of excessive winter die-off's, but even so, too many colonies died. Beekeepers felt that this increase in winter kills has become the "new Normal". Beekeepers who are diversified in their beekeeping pursuits commented that if any other aspect of Alabama agriculture suffered such a large percent of "herd" loss, there would be an emergency hue & cry across the state.

Interestingly, beekeepers in the “hurricane swath” that occurred last year, reported unique bee and plant relationships. Trees and flowering plants literally were denuded of leaves and buds. In these areas, plants were attempting to recover with any remaining buds possible or maybe simply sacrificing this season in order to develop new buds. No doubt in this unique area, this will be an unusual season. No known authority has stepped forward with information, but the foraging plants’ inability to produce spring flowering in the normal way initially caught the bees unawares. Bees seemed to have begun the spring population increase, but then – in many cases = gave up.

In the hurricane area, absconding or simply vanishing was not uncommon. When absconding, brood and sparse food stores were abandoned. It could be assumed that just a few miles away, the absconding colonies would find a normal spring season with normal food sources. These comments are all beekeeper conjecture and are documented with personal experiences only. However, the area was heavily damaged. These eyewitness reports are not without plausibility.

ARIZONA: The main nectar and pollen sources for bees across Arizona during the month of January were backyard and desert plant bloom and citrus. Bee activity in the state was limited during the month of January. A large number of Arizona bees are currently at other locations, primarily California, for pollination of nut and fruit trees, especially almonds. Demand for honey remained good across Arizona.

ARKANSAS: No report issued.

CALIFORNIA: “January was not overly kind to the bees in our area,” one California beekeeper noted before almond pollination. His hives weren’t alone. January’s cold, wet weather caused bees to rely on pollen patties and syrup till late in the month. As storms continued into mid-February’s early almond bloom, lingering rains kept some bees from leaving their hives to feed on nectar. Some beekeepers considered placing syrup tanks in orchards to help their bees survive till the weather cleared.

Colony losses this winter totaled more than 50 percent for some beekeepers, who cited a weaker response by bees to artificial feedings and the threat of more resilient varroa mites. Some almond growers were missing up to 5,000 hives to place in orchards. Prices per hive ranged from \$190 to \$220 for the four to five weeks needed for pollination. Brokers were offering as high as \$225. “Our colony count is considerably down from previous years, and we were unable to find replacement bees from other beekeepers,” one beekeeper said. “We reduced each of our almond growers by 10 percent in colony numbers in order to supply bees to all of them. Many of the other beekeepers in our area have done the same. The per colony price is up \$10-15 over last year, with poorer overall colony strength.”

As bad as the heavy precipitation was leading up to almond pollination, it could lead to better forage and honey production ahead. Some areas of the Sierras had accumulated as much as 10 feet of snow by mid-February. A few patches of mustard were already starting by mid-February, a beekeeper noted. Once warm weather arrives, blooms could exceed expectations.

FLORIDA: The weather was mixed with many periods of below normal temperatures. Precipitation was a little less than normal in most areas. There were many sources of food for the bees from primarily maple, willow, and Spanish Needle. Supplemental feeding was not necessary for most hives. Bee health was considered to be good with most getting good mite control. Many hives were relocated to California for the almond pollination season, but some were still being moved in early February. The next major source of honey production will be citrus with orange blossom honey production beginning in early March and continuing for one to two weeks. Tupelo honey production will be a couple of months later in the spring. Most people were reporting less hive losses than normal, with many being in the 20-25% range, below the norm of 30-35%. There was practically no stored honey by the end of the month as almost all Brazilian Pepper honey had been sold.

GEORGIA: Some beekeepers are reporting concerns over the extended cold period especially during the last part of the month. Set backs up to ten days may have occurred especially with the bees not being able to forage outside of the hives and with blooms being frozen in their tracks. Some losses have been reported due to lack of feeding and the bees are still getting supplemental feed at this time. The month has been very cold and wet from heavy rains, keeping the beekeepers out from being able to check on the bees inside of the hives. Rebuilding has been slow in some areas after a good start earlier in the month. New shipments of Queens have been changed to later dates because of the weather. A lack of available farm labor help has been reported with producers using the H2A forms. Many new hobby beekeepers may not come back along with a few long-time producers due to the massive damages and costs from Hurricane Michael and will leave the business this year. Prices remain about steady and are expected to rise higher this Spring.

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: During the month of January temperatures were above normal across most of Idaho, Western Utah and Eastern Colorado. Below normal temperatures occurred in Eastern Utah and Western Colorado in an area on the western side of the continental divide. Precipitation during January was above normal across most of Idaho, Utah and Colorado. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor website, Southwestern Idaho, Northwestern and Southeast Utah and much of West Central Colorado had severe or extreme drought conditions in January. Moderate drought conditions or abnormally dry conditions were present over much of the rest of the three-state area.

Most of the commercial beekeepers had their bees in the almond field at the end of January ready to perform pollination services. Almond pollination appears poised to start towards the first half of February. According to beekeepers, as they were grading bees, it was noted that most bees were looking good, but on the light side. In the attempts to increase weight on bees, beekeepers were busy adding supplement corn syrup and pollen to stimulate colony growth and to move the condition of bees to their highest level where needed. This will allow the bees to perform well during the almond pollination. Queen bees seem to be laying well as there are some good frames of brood in the colonies according to beekeepers. If the queens continue to lay good brood, commercial beekeepers are excited that there could be some good colony divides after the almond pollination period has completed.

Loss of bees ranged widely from a low of 3 percent upwards to over 60 percent. One of the big differences on loss of bees between beekeepers seem to rest on where each individual beekeeper happens to be on the mite cycle. If a beekeeper had a good year last year, chances are that the following year may have higher mite loads and just the opposite if it was bad last year beekeepers noticed lower mites loads this season. Other critical elements causing potential losses included weather factors, fungicides and insecticides also played a role in any bee losses.

With a confirmed shortage of bees available for the 2019 almond pollination season, almond pollination services seem to be rising in price according to commercial beekeepers. Preliminary indications point to almond pollination prices ranging from \$185.00 to \$210.00 per colony depending upon the number of frames per colony.

Winter maintenance and repair continues on supers, pallets, tops, bottoms and foundation frames. Cleaning is also a major part of the maintenance tasks.

Demand for Idaho, Utah and Colorado honey continues to be very good for locally sourced honey. Wholesale prices varied widely for good locally sourced white domestic honey but averaged around \$1.83 per pound.

ILLINOIS: The weather for January has been volatile overall with temperatures fluctuating from warm in the beginning of the month to near record cold at the end of the month and with a little less than average precipitation. Because it's been too cold, many beekeepers have been unable to check on the bees to see how they are doing. Next month's report will describe how many bees survived the severe cold. Beekeepers are also going to meetings, which have been well attended, checking and repairing equipment, ordering packages, preparing for the spring and participating in beekeeping classes. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and slow at wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

INDIANA: The weather for January started for some with 50 degrees temperatures and ended with below zero temperatures with above average precipitation for the month. Most beekeepers report their bees in good condition, but others report dead hives. Beekeepers are going to meetings and checking and repairing equipment. Demand for honey is fairly good at the retail level and demand was slow at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: No report issued.

KENTUCKY: Although weather patterns in the Ohio River Valley tend to be mercurial, Kentucky beekeepers have been experiencing unusually extreme patterns, with temperatures rising or plummeting as much as fifty degrees within a twenty-four hour period. Although the majority of hives seem to be "jogging in place," thermoregulating by consuming stored honey, hive loss reports are beginning to trickle in. The reasons are varied. Some hive losses are attributed to bear damage in eastern Kentucky. Other losses were attributed to small colonies in the fall. Prior to the extreme cold of the last week of January, many beekeepers have been reporting that their hives were healthy and eagerly consuming supplemental pollen patties and fondant. At this point, these losses are anecdotal as seasonal sampling has ceased and will not resume until early spring. Although not all reports from the USDA Honey Bee Health Survey have been returned, most from the 2018 fall sampling indicate that two viruses, often associated with varroa mites, are prevalent throughout the state: deformed wing virus and varroa destructor virus. A more thorough analysis will be available once the rest of the reports are available. In the meantime, the Spring beekeeper calendar of educational opportunities is full, with events scheduled every single weekend in January, February, March, and April. The state now has 54 local bee associations, approximately one association per two counties and two state associations, the Kentucky Queen Bee Breeders Association and the Kentucky State Beekeepers Association, the umbrella association providing education and promoting honey production.

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: The month has seen below normal temperatures this month which could impact the survival rate of hives. Bees have struggled to keep warm. If there are any mite/virus issues, bees are depleting stores faster than they should. A break in the weather the first weekend in February could bring some relief to the hives. Reports of heavy losses have been noted by beekeepers thus far. With this news, nuc packages have escalated to meet spring needs. Local demand for honey has slowed slightly; however, prices have remained steady for the remainder of the supplies.

MINNESOTA: During the month of January temperatures were above normal across the entire State with the exception being for an outbreak of below normal temperatures during the last week of the month across Minnesota. Precipitation in January was below normal across the entire State. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor website the entire State of Minnesota had normal soil moisture conditions in January.

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Demand for Minnesota continues to be very good for locally sourced honey. Much of the commercial honey has been committed to packers. With this said, few prices exist to establish a current market price for wholesale white honey.

MISSISSIPPI: The bees are reported to be in fairly good shape after a rainy wet and cold month. Feeding is still required in most areas and the bees are managing to get out and pick up pollen from Red Maple, Hen Bit, Wild Mustard and a few other wildflowers as weather permits. Prices remain steady.

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: In New England, the month of January 2019 exhibited a pattern of erratic weather with a series of warm days with temperatures in the 50's set against an opposite pattern of cold days with temperatures in the 20's. January is usually beset with Nor'easter storms and the common deep freeze of bitter cold temperatures, strong winds and sporadic periods of heavy snow and rainfall. New England has had plenty of rain which has resulted in high moisture levels for the entire region. The mild winter certainly means less stress on honeybee colonies. The big concern is that the bees have been very active, and this uses more of their honey reserve with flights being common with so many days with warm temperatures. Keepers report that many of their hives were light on stores going into the winter, so starvation is a very real threat. The milder temperatures have allowed frequent cleansing flights and ventilation which should reduce disease and improve overwintering.

In New England, experienced beekeepers during fall preparations have made sure that each hive has 60 to 80lbs of food stores before the start of cold weather. Keepers will begin feeding in late February with pollen patties, fondant, protein patties, sugar candy, sugar water syrup, high fructose corn syrup and frame feeders in order to stimulate brood production and add new worker populations for the young.

In New England, hives normally lose 10 to 20% of their population due to normal winter ventilation issues. Many keepers are occupied in building, repairing and maintenance of equipment as this is the "down" season for beekeeping. Additionally, this is the time to plan for the upcoming year. Overall in January, colonies were reported to be in moderate to good condition whereby the colonies that have experienced good health were the ones that received regular and aggressive applications of mite treatments such as apiguard, oxalic and formic acid.

Honey sales have remained very good and continue to grow with supplies of new crop honey being available. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.50 to \$12.50 mostly \$12.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$20.00 to \$24.00 mostly \$22.50, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations, prices were firm with 5-gallon units at \$200.00 to \$260.00 mostly \$240.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality.

NEW YORK: Variable weather conditions throughout the state during the month. Cold, snow, rain, a little bit of everything! Bees have been able to get out of the hive a few times during warmer spells, although some sick colonies have been identified by workers spilled onto the snow. Beekeepers will probably lose a higher percentage of colonies before warmer weather arrives and allows for supplemental feeding and management. The extremes in temperatures, especially as the polar vortex bears down at month's end, will likely make bee losses imminent. Honey sales have been steady; retail prices are bringing from \$8-9 per pound, while wholesale prices are bringing from \$1.90-2.50 per pound, depending on color. The light spring and early summer varieties are in high demand. Nucs should be ordered now if replacements will be needed. Forecast for continued extreme weather ups and downs through March and April could be likely.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina were slightly above normal for January with a statewide average temperature of 40.89°F. Precipitation was also slightly above normal. No drought advisories were issued by the North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council.

Colony conditions in the northern Piedmont region were fairly good with a typical number of colony deaths for the time of year, but many hives doing well. On mild days when bees were able to forage, ornamental evergreen shrubs and Red Maple were available in the Coastal Plains region.

Retail prices for honey at the Raleigh State Farmers' Market remained steady and were: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$13.00 per 16 ounce jar, \$22.00 per 32 ounce jar, and \$18.00 per 44 ounce jar. Prices at the Piedmont Triad Farmers' Market in Greensboro were also steady at: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar and \$14.00 per 22 ounce jar.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: Although temperatures and precipitation varied throughout the region, generally colder weather prevailed. Soil moisture mostly ranged from short to adequate. Bees have been moved to winter locations in more temperate parts of the country awaiting new crops to work this spring. In particular the California almond crop was expected to start in early to mid-February.

OHIO: Winter losses have been spotty, some at 100% and some in the 30% range. Nationally, the US losses are expected to be dramatic, which will sharply reduce the US yields. The local honeys continue to sell very well, although an average crop last summer has meant the smaller producers are running low on inventory or nearly depleted. Some mid-size producers have turned to bee growing rather than honey producing, which also diminishes a honey crop. Beekeepers are expecting a shorter honey crop and higher prices this summer.

OKLAHOMA: Weather in Southern Oklahoma has seen fluctuations in temperature with adequate moisture. Bees are currently residing in Southern Oklahoma, and they will be staying put. Price for local varieties of honey are \$4.00-\$5.00 a pound. Supply of local honey production is in short supply, while demand is good. We are not feeding currently but monitoring for need. Winter losses have started to be reported. Current Conditions: with the winter moisture anticipating good pollen period and good buildup of colonies as temperatures slowly warm, most colonies seem to be average in population. We are looking forward for a good spring flow and improving colonies.

OREGON: No report issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No report issued.

TENNESSEE: Overall reported losses so far this year have been low. However the rollercoaster temperatures may increase the losses to beekeepers that are not checking the stores. This type of weather tends to deplete the stores rapidly. Beekeepers have been reporting some pollen and nectar coming into their colonies. There has been some dandelion, maple, and henbit reportedly blooming sporadically in some areas.

TEXAS: All colonies of bees are queenright and doing well. Brood production is well under way and colonies are growing. The strongest colonies apparently have the least need for supplemental pollen, because they consistently leave part of their patty behind, whereas the weakest colonies completely consumes their pollen patty.

The bees have been quiet and gentle, and working them on a relatively warm winter afternoon is a pleasure. Colonies have moved up in their supers and beekeepers expect to rotate them (so the deep super is stacked on top) later this month. Keepers report wanting to have all colonies ready for honey supers by the end of March. If the relatively warm winter holds, many will feed the bees through February, after which their food supply should be reasonably secure.

Post-holidays reflected the demand for honey to be slack. Much of the remaining honey has crystallized, and those in plastic bottles have made it difficult to re-liquefy because they tend to melt so easily. One beekeeper reported a way to help in this instant: put the bottle in a large pot, cover it with hot tap water, and then fill the pot with boiling water. This seems to be warm enough (over 6 hours) to re-liquefy the honey, without melting or deforming the plastic bottle. The only drawback is that it's very slow.

WASHINGTON: Snow fall was light to moderate in the mountains causing some concern over low snowpack levels. Generally moderate temperatures prevailed in Central Washington. Growers continued pursuing winter activities such pruning. Hives in winter locations had a few nice days for cleansing flights.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures started out warmer than average, but turned to near record cold later in the month with precipitation above average. Beekeepers are checking on the bees for winter. Some beekeepers report that their bees are in good condition, while others are unsure because they have been unable to check on them because of the severe weather. Beekeepers are going to meetings, checking and repairing their equipment and preparing for the spring. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

Commerce movement data is being restored gradually. FAS (Foreign Agricultural Service) has begun entering data as it becomes available. The most current information is available below.

	Year to Date		NOVEMBER 2018	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Austria	10,604	25,740	7,391	17,940
Bahamas, The	13,864	38,661	0	0
Bahrain	49,675	120,578	0	0
Barbados	21,448	128,882	1,624	10,387
Bermuda	16,064	55,100	0	0
British Indian Ocean Territory	378	3,767	0	0
Cambodia	800	4,879	0	0
Cayman Islands	3,096	15,658	572	2,891
China	89,030	218,117	14,119	34,272
Costa Rica	2,308	7,932	0	0
France(*)	54,612	104,000	0	0
Guyana	3,374	30,300	1,306	11,848
Hong Kong	13,998	41,099	0	0
India	39,400	63,984	0	0
Japan	342,963	1,211,137	62,709	224,249
Jordan	677	3,997	677	3,997
Korea, South	500,510	2,303,024	92,513	435,040
Kuwait	78,606	724,889	1,711	14,129
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	441	2,876	0	0
Malaysia	231	4,589	0	0
Mexico	23,555	79,487	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	13,366	79,302	1,306	7,822
Oman	41,306	100,263	0	0
Other Pacific Islands, NEC(*)	2,548	12,948	850	4,316
Panama	52,714	292,486	4,571	27,382
Philippines	419,909	1,028,613	0	0
Qatar	340	2,691	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,755	13,515	476	3,778
Singapore	14,476	64,495	3,567	8,659
Taiwan	4,543	11,027	0	0
Thailand	1,620	12,435	0	0
United Arab Emirates	139,555	353,506	61,860	152,559
United Kingdom	1,720	4,176	0	0
Vietnam	387,795	974,756	0	0
Yemen(*)	35,339	56,576	0	0

**NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED
OR SPECIFIED - - -**

Australia(*)	89,617	360,700	0	0
Bahamas, The	57,849	195,645	653	2,557
Bahrain	996	9,313	0	0
Barbados	6,614	28,686	680	3,475
Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	8,541	20,731	0	0
Bermuda	12,960	57,622	1,550	7,680
Cambodia	13,005	39,747	5,535	13,434
Canada	631,114	2,314,783	75,605	284,265
Cayman Islands	1,000	6,642	0	0
China	10,021	54,402	0	0
Costa Rica	1,531	7,020	1,260	2,650
Dominican Republic	8,543	20,736	0	0
Guatemala	503	2,964	0	0
Guyana	1,629	7,996	0	0
Haiti	665	3,827	0	0
Hong Kong	19,794	116,000	0	0

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India	19,082	35,703	0	0
Japan	42,686	261,154	1,650	4,005
Korea, South	1,503	19,698	1,121	13,734
Kuwait	262	2,870	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	2,186	7,992	0	0
Mexico	11,925	35,597	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	12,360	53,101	346	3,256
Other Pacific Islands, NEC(*)	850	4,316	0	0
Panama	699	7,001	0	0
Philippines	148,305	435,973	3,035	16,066
Poland	3,374	23,552	0	0
Singapore	2,351	17,796	0	0
Taiwan	1,264	7,850	0	0
Thailand	644	4,039	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	17,588	53,796	0	0
United Arab Emirates	17,758	45,187	0	0
United Kingdom	1,724	4,185	0	0
Vietnam	123,538	234,944	0	0
Yemen(*)	16,480	40,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL	3,671,581	12,737,053	346,687	1,310,391
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U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

Commerce movement data is being restored gradually. FAS (Foreign Agricultural Service) has begun entering data as it becomes available. The most current information is available below.

Year to Date			NOVEMBER 2018		
Quantity	Value	CIF Value	Quantity	Value	CIF Value
Kilograms	Dollars	Dollars	Kilograms	Dollars	Dollars

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	9,962,729	24,922,390	25,652,178	2,003,564	4,674,108	4,797,539
Brazil	354,676	1,268,343	1,290,846	135,171	324,825	327,517
Canada	12,581,952	38,286,519	38,694,761	1,903,664	5,652,058	5,724,869
China	392,348	536,130	573,910	0	0	0
Ecuador	370	2,466	2,562	370	2,466	2,562
Egypt	3,586	19,171	19,961	0	0	0
Ethiopia(*)	1,000	4,000	8,283	0	0	0
France(*)	1,049	12,238	13,369	168	2,266	2,345
Hungary	960	5,242	5,936	0	0	0
India	4,032,192	7,462,097	7,767,410	96,516	180,034	188,581
Israel(*)	2,887	16,914	17,015	0	0	0
Italy(*)	15,455	113,514	123,775	556	9,090	9,466
Kyrgyzstan	835	4,430	5,906	455	2,230	2,828
Mexico	1,450,361	5,971,123	6,007,646	97,787	387,790	389,377
New Zealand(*)	5,988	26,926	28,176	0	0	0
Poland	1,550	11,614	12,464	0	0	0
Serbia	1,468	8,285	8,289	0	0	0
Spain	28,695	85,234	87,835	19,461	50,015	50,616
Taiwan	137,747	267,951	281,425	0	0	0
United Kingdom	20,393	71,786	74,315	578	2,567	2,719
Vietnam	37,200	61,970	64,170	0	0	0

EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	16,538,526	40,112,948	41,289,936	4,363,955	9,929,889	10,187,639
Australia(*)	203,559	509,760	533,760	13,643	47,760	50,760
Brazil	301,928	1,021,159	1,043,860	0	0	0

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Canada	438,449	1,246,209	1,275,592	4,305	15,154	15,254
China	160,828	266,370	282,629	0	0	0
Egypt	1,655	11,650	11,688	135	3,915	3,916
France(*)	7,438	35,783	36,514	6,421	15,878	16,251
Greece	47,802	118,847	127,047	9,078	20,985	23,285
Hungary	95,645	172,161	176,661	95,645	172,161	176,661
India	13,411,929	23,357,978	24,668,292	1,440,600	2,452,791	2,616,577
Italy(*)	2,383	17,698	19,188	0	0	0
Mexico	792,671	3,116,672	3,156,435	56,100	208,448	212,556
Poland	56,880	130,824	139,824	0	0	0
Spain	47,908	86,235	91,935	0	0	0
Taiwan	1,024,016	1,670,580	1,678,281	206,924	372,464	372,965
Thailand	524,100	1,051,698	1,120,057	75,600	126,048	135,048
Turkey	1,023,000	2,075,760	2,331,960	0	0	0
Ukraine	4,756,452	9,390,682	9,981,646	1,395,067	2,541,015	2,733,553
Vietnam	1,384,355	2,349,606	2,422,261	223,321	378,938	389,338

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	3,315,004	7,075,638	7,322,286	1,055,316	2,087,542	2,126,861
Armenia	5,678	39,533	43,025	3,383	23,058	24,462
Australia(*)	11,951	159,196	168,069	0	0	0
Austria	81,023	645,276	682,962	0	0	0
Brazil	1,041,818	3,621,169	3,733,396	38,760	107,075	111,575
Burma	250,500	400,226	430,293	0	0	0
Canada	37,752	133,345	134,146	0	0	0
China	790,820	803,599	865,627	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	131,194	388,590	410,286	1,800	4,000	5,750
Egypt	2,771	6,880	7,720	0	0	0
Germany(*)	602,331	2,849,355	2,961,948	51,350	245,210	258,510
Greece	59,536	145,006	153,348	648	7,973	8,410
Hong Kong	15,732	117,410	118,550	8,208	61,560	62,120
India	18,878,400	32,581,079	34,294,256	1,449,966	2,444,358	2,595,759
Israel(*)	2,772	24,056	27,877	660	7,920	11,308
Italy(*)	12,675	215,476	220,541	1,939	44,406	45,333
Laos	77,400	127,710	134,926	38,400	63,360	66,136
Lithuania	578	4,174	5,674	0	0	0
Malaysia	122	3,645	3,785	122	3,645	3,785
Mexico	320,727	1,149,355	1,179,617	39,493	119,257	119,957
Moldova	390	2,310	2,311	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	22,901	1,189,576	1,194,842	0	0	0
Pakistan	1,980	6,850	7,150	0	0	0
Poland	1,873	9,255	10,837	0	0	0
Serbia	1,056	6,134	6,712	0	0	0
Spain	50,710	302,226	312,495	402	3,733	3,836
Switzerland(*)	460	6,128	6,365	0	0	0
Thailand	3,457,057	6,834,731	7,237,645	117,160	202,246	220,046
Turkey	606,077	1,229,519	1,310,991	0	0	0
Ukraine	581,235	1,065,598	1,156,900	449,072	799,348	876,350
Uruguay	449,736	877,003	922,413	206,135	364,113	385,702
Vietnam	20,954,978	30,489,985	32,810,835	4,346,680	6,068,982	6,622,612

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Albania	239	2,012	2,163	0	0	0
Argentina	216,270	498,256	519,907	0	0	0

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Armenia	580	3,373	3,873	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	512	6,700	7,370	0	0	0
Brazil	37,636	131,821	138,571	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1,360	8,611	9,160	0	0	0
Canada	88,900	274,835	276,213	26,907	84,509	84,888
China	4,713	17,908	20,587	0	0	0
Colombia	2,757	24,536	25,741	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	77,809	178,875	190,726	8,477	22,500	24,918
Egypt	6,543	31,907	33,852	0	0	0
El Salvador	2,860	2,654	4,534	0	0	0
France(*)	11,811	139,459	147,067	0	0	0
Greece	59,920	393,946	413,081	3,848	37,791	39,653
Guatemala	816	3,700	3,963	0	0	0
Hungary	900	4,961	5,426	0	0	0
India	27,888	82,904	89,404	11,544	46,904	51,904
Israel(*)	1,534	8,736	8,737	0	0	0
Italy(*)	17,762	206,233	210,658	750	12,900	13,711
Kuwait	6,795	54,124	56,035	0	0	0
Lithuania	1,976	9,096	10,859	0	0	0
Malaysia	122	3,645	3,784	122	3,645	3,784
Mexico	132,373	480,244	485,551	28,267	93,183	93,489
Moldova	1,565	5,222	6,100	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	680,715	13,882,039	14,292,894	92,433	3,126,014	3,157,732
Pakistan	2,003	5,532	5,721	2,003	5,532	5,721
Poland	16,942	110,365	120,229	1,060	6,164	6,812
Russia	17,477	70,604	76,242	0	0	0
Serbia	13,912	129,219	140,609	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	165,151	400,506	445,506	0	0	0
Singapore	90	2,700	2,790	0	0	0
Spain	5,579	51,168	54,626	1,080	10,876	11,269
Taiwan	6,914	70,992	72,322	0	0	0
Turkey	21,063	67,892	67,896	0	0	0
Ukraine	110,865	241,491	262,196	74,240	155,160	166,660
United Kingdom	16,275	445,361	457,465	1,930	52,400	52,747
Vietnam	7,413,455	10,248,440	11,584,139	1,062,150	1,444,678	1,629,757
Yemen(*)	2,945	53,055	57,640	0	0	0

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Argentina	3,498	29,702	33,550	0	0	0
Armenia	12,119	54,457	58,237	0	0	0
Australia(*)	119,343	1,282,413	1,372,905	25,048	286,777	306,055
Austria	5,850	58,321	61,857	1	3,714	3,715
Bangladesh	9,913	28,027	30,335	0	0	0
Belarus	62,724	200,994	218,291	0	0	0
Bolivia	2,366	54,678	60,711	0	0	0
Brazil	9,578	82,550	82,801	1,828	15,751	15,816
Bulgaria	105,651	430,026	470,868	0	0	0
Canada	123,895	692,171	696,315	6,302	54,509	55,266
Chile	4,584	55,787	60,287	0	0	0
Cyprus	672	6,672	7,871	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	31,184	98,024	101,277	0	0	0
Ecuador	204	2,278	2,392	0	0	0
Egypt	4,552	19,832	20,934	0	0	0
El Salvador	965	4,106	5,282	0	0	0
France(*)	359,359	2,770,142	2,847,618	24,348	268,518	273,891
Germany(*)	116,121	772,488	808,148	1,728	11,024	11,576
Greece	44,525	591,628	610,563	984	9,747	10,153
Guatemala	1,665	9,108	9,864	849	5,408	5,816

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Hungary	127,577	1,172,882	1,207,836	22,514	178,724	182,648
India	546,706	1,593,122	1,678,099	5,772	25,361	27,361
Italy(*)	27,851	393,973	407,721	4,308	73,565	76,576
Kazakhstan	110	4,505	4,955	0	0	0
Korea, South	695	16,046	16,403	0	0	0
Lithuania	7,424	33,774	37,151	4,488	19,814	21,795
Malaysia	725	8,700	17,175	0	0	0
Mexico	66,173	286,254	289,895	7,376	36,761	36,882
Moldova	7,947	30,908	33,934	1,224	6,517	7,169
Netherlands	122	2,034	2,063	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	610,037	13,752,594	14,175,500	44,732	1,177,773	1,199,207
Peru	584	2,760	3,165	0	0	0
Poland	47,158	200,077	216,683	7,285	41,825	44,606
Portugal	27,853	182,105	193,743	0	0	0
Romania	5,314	24,382	26,114	2,338	9,268	10,019
Russia	74,099	240,670	263,779	23,919	87,432	96,176
Saudi Arabia	9,722	72,920	106,576	0	0	0
Serbia	2,590	15,238	16,991	0	0	0
Spain	514,788	3,536,808	3,639,199	21,545	96,721	100,723
Switzerland(*)	1,936	33,203	34,966	0	0	0
Taiwan	70,965	166,548	172,721	0	0	0
Thailand	1,056	5,346	5,573	0	0	0
Turkey	522,297	3,148,802	3,258,193	49,028	354,836	365,193
Ukraine	69,089	207,142	226,008	12,359	38,456	42,124
United Arab Emirates	970	2,912	3,366	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,954	65,007	68,175	1,995	27,446	28,946
Uzbekistan, Republic of	16,989	59,464	65,410	0	0	0
Yemen(*)	4,824	37,835	39,120	0	0	0

FLAVORED HONEY –

Australia(*)	3,498	70,328	74,215	0	0	0
Bulgaria	9,969	34,973	36,043	0	0	0
Canada	80,633	259,723	261,233	2,155	19,688	19,930
China	14,570	108,411	114,492	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	5,682	18,259	20,797	0	0	0
Greece	1,008	16,234	16,973	475	7,229	7,602
India	36,185	178,052	179,767	15,345	86,211	86,511
Ireland	1,278	14,357	15,956	254	2,372	2,657
Italy(*)	1,281	28,397	30,299	132	8,124	8,376
Japan	150	2,302	2,408	0	0	0
Jordan	215	9,805	10,135	0	0	0
Korea, South	141,531	645,911	669,475	5,551	23,836	25,758
Malaysia	4	2,480	2,480	0	0	0
Mexico	2,339	3,658	3,758	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	324	17,577	18,904	81	6,634	6,774
Peru	931	4,198	4,306	0	0	0
Philippines	1,346	5,490	5,936	0	0	0
Poland	180	3,942	4,061	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	480	4,360	4,524	0	0	0
Slovenia	315	2,392	2,686	315	2,392	2,686
Taiwan	56,418	92,325	98,629	16,740	26,823	29,089
Thailand	30,706	132,463	134,729	0	0	0
Turkey	10,144	23,958	28,144	1,504	9,108	9,344
United Kingdom	231	3,445	3,665	231	3,445	3,665

ORGANIC HONEY –

Argentina	165,899	568,484	585,863	3,914	18,037	19,059
Australia(*)	88,721	564,572	595,216	21,081	128,870	133,722
Brazil	17,767,504	61,007,514	63,145,004	1,688,110	4,783,053	4,930,112
Bulgaria	15,904	108,614	111,098	0	0	0

Canada	172,011	913,077	920,468	2,912	22,706	22,888
China	3,137	18,663	19,164	3,137	18,663	19,164
Denmark(*)	898	10,660	11,171	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	41,116	105,768	111,339	37,714	94,284	98,755
Greece	7,919	51,133	54,639	0	0	0
India	251,172	648,239	666,389	0	0	0
Israel(*)	240	4,171	4,544	0	0	0
Italy(*)	11,877	150,567	152,300	743	9,787	9,962
Mexico	283,142	1,276,722	1,298,396	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	47,301	579,686	610,379	0	0	0
Poland	1,577	9,543	9,861	0	0	0
Romania	3,025	18,064	20,954	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	74,443	213,354	233,354	0	0	0
Thailand	132,300	450,387	483,368	0	0	0
United Kingdom	565	6,985	7,300	0	0	0
Uruguay	295,659	968,880	999,563	0	0	0
Zambia	24,933	102,490	103,741	1,001	7,920	8,120

GRAND TOTAL	154,375,313	388,764,146	404,977,609	23,344,755	53,442,066	55,689,666
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Notes:

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure.
QUANTITY line items will only include statistics on the units of measure that are equal to, or are able to be converted to, the assigned unit of measure of the grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized